





## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &amp; CO., LIMITED.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING  
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AERATED  
WATER MANUFACTURERS, WINE  
and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
&c., &c., &c.

WE have the pleasure to announce that this Company, formed and registered in Hongkong, has taken over the Business hitherto carried on here and elsewhere by Messrs. DAKIN BROS. & CO. (CHINA), LIMITED, and Messrs. CRUICKSHANK & CO., LIMITED, together with all ASSETS and LIABILITIES.

The support hitherto given to the late Firms will, we trust, be continued to us.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1892.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$10	\$1.00
B. Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.50

## SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.65
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	0.75
C. Mazarinella, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
C.C. Superior Old Dry Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.10
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule.....	12	1.10
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14	1.25

CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	4	\$4.50
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	4.50	5.00
C. St. Julien, Red Capsule.....	7	7.50
D. La Rose, Red Capsule.....	11	12.00

## MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.

BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	13	\$1.20
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	15	1.40
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	20	1.75
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	30	2.50

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C. Watson's Abolour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	12	1.10

## IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10
D. Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.....	10	1.00

## GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unswaced, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	5.25	0.50

## RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.20
Good Leonard Island.....	\$1.50	per Gallon.

## LIQUEURS.

Benedictine Maraschino	
Curacao	
Cherry Cherry Cordial	
Chateau Dr. Slegers	
Angostura Bitters, &c.	

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1892.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1892.

## OUR OPIUM REVENUE.

THE Hongkong Government depends for a considerable part of its revenue on the opium monopoly, which is "farmed" or rented to the highest bidder on conditions stipulated among other things that the Farmer is to import no opium except for local consumption (i.e. in the island of Hongkong or the peninsula of British Kowloon) and that he may import 150 chests of the drug per month, but no more. The reason for limiting the quantity is that the Imperial Maritime Customs authorities have found Hongkong to be a great smuggling centre, and the restriction of importation to the limits of local consumption is intended by the Hongkong Government as a complete prevention of smuggling into China; for the Hongkong Government makes a special point of doing preventive service work for the Chinese Government, even if Hongkong itself dies out of existence.

There is also an Opium Farm in Siam, where a population at the lowest about ten times as big as that of Hongkong has to be supplied. The Siam Farm, however, finds 100 chests a month quite sufficient. The Siamese are opium smokers, and the Chinese in Siam, counted by millions, of course smoke opium. Yet 100 chests a month are found sufficient; for a single chest contains a quantity of opium which would surprise the uninitiated. It has been estimated by men of long experience in this business that the Hongkong consumption—that is, strictly confined to the British territory supplied by the Opium Farm—could not possibly amount to more than 50 chests a month.

Now, where is the prevention of smuggling? What becomes of all the imports in excess of local consumption? If not exported, stocks must accumulate to a tremendous extent; if exported, the law is stifled. (But when was any law passed in Hongkong which did not satisfy itself?) The simple fact is that, if opium revenue is to be raised at all, no restriction should be made; we cannot stop the smuggling, and if we could, it is not our business. We receive no subsidy from China to assist her in protecting her revenue, and we have no right to do it. If smuggling were any offence against humanity, then this voluntary interference might be excused; but it is not, and it is a shame that the money of Hongkong ratepayers and the time and trouble of their servants should be thrown away on China. We cannot understand why the Hongkong Government persists in doing this work for which it is not paid. With some Governments, some which we have known in past years in Hongkong, we would understand it easily enough, as being well paid—*sub rosa*.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE world is slow to believe that a sin is black as long as it pays well.

On the very day that the first church was started the devil produced a hypocrite.

A LONG and interesting letter from our Macao correspondent will appear to-morrow.

The severest test possible for a man's character is to do good and have some one else get the credit for it.

Little Girl—Jimmy, show me what yer got for yer bid' day.  
Little Boy—I daresent.  
(The poor boy got only a spanking.)

THE *Akushima*, in course of construction at Yokosuka, was to be launched on July 7th, when His Majesty the Emperor was expected to attend. She is a steel cruiser of 3,150 tons with 8,400 h.p.

By the *City of Rio de Janeiro* this evening Captain Hunter and the officers and engineers of the wrecked steamer *Halkong* arrived. A Court of Inquiry will be held here at an early date.

DINNER (at Italian restaurant): "Look here, sir. When I order *pommes de terre* I want a little more *pommes* and not so much *terre*. Do you understand?" Walter: "Yes, sir. You do not want *terre*."

THE Russian cruiser *Vilna* sustained considerable damage to her upper decks and rigging in a severe hurricane on the way to Japan, necessitating extensive repairs which will be executed in Nagasaki.

THE *Kobe Herald* hears that four officials employed at Yokosuka on the 26th ult. were arrested for the misappropriation of the sum of \$3,000 belonging to the Government treasury. Their trial will take place at the Sabansho.

THE American schooner *Saltan*, which arrived in Yokohama on the 26th ult. from Guam, brought up five seamen who had run away from an American whaler in the Caroline group, and lived on one of the islands for over six months.

THE case of the German steamer *Nürnberg*, (working on Sunday without a permit) is, we understand, likely to be allowed to fall through, on various pretexts which none but a Government official would dare to put forward. As, however, the case is not yet shelved for good, we refrain from dealing with it at present.

## TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.	Outward.
<i>Cardigenshire</i> .....Steamer, from Singapore.	<i>Chinglung</i> .....Steamer, for Canton.
<i>Lohsing</i> ....." " " "	<i>Monghai</i> ....." " " "
<i>Frer</i> ....." " " "	
<i>Takung</i> ....." " " "	
Aggregating 3,945 tons, register.	

A MOST interesting sight to see (says a contemporary) is that of a young lady with "lips like rubies" and with "teeth of pearly whiteness," and with cheeks that have stolen the "deep carnation of the deathless rose," with her mouth full of haddock.

At Cardiff, Captain Scudlough, master of the Amsterdam, vessel *San Guisto*, was fined £100 for overloading to the extent of 300 tons. When his attention was called to overloading the defendant refused to acknowledge the English law, and ordered the Board of Trade officers ashore.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the Grand Hotel, Ltd., was held in Yokohama on the 3rd ult., when a proposition brought forward by Dr. Hall in opposition to the rest of the directors, to raise the manager's salary from \$250 to \$300 *per annum*, and entrust him with full power, was negatived.

A SHORT time ago we reproduced from the Straits papers a story to the effect that a Singapore man named Robinson had been imprisoned while at Valparaiso, and was in danger of being shot as an Enquirer through the Circumlocution Office reveal the fact that the authorities believe the story to be a hoax.

ACCORDING to the *Paris Figure* the Princess Fiala, daughter of Prince Isabella of Spain, is very beautiful but decidedly eccentric. It is said that she is in the habit of wandering about at night in male attire, and of visiting the various barbers and Modia Rouge entertainments, coiffed with a traditional high-peaked silk cap worn by the professional Alphonse.

THE young Khedive Abbas has recently banished one of the princesses, his cousin, for having become involved in a disgraceful love affair, and the initiation of the Khedive against her erotic highness is all the greater as he happened to be in love with the lady, and proposed to make her Vice-Regent of Egypt as soon as the period of mourning for his father had expired.

A YORKSHIRE vicar once received the following notice regarding a marriage from a parish home: "This is to give you notice that an Miss Jemima Arabella Bready is comin to your church on Saturday afternoon next to undergo the operation of matrimony at your hands. Please be prompt, as the cab is hired by the hour." The "operation" was performed in due course.

It was said some time ago that Germany had become notorious for railway accidents. The statement, it would seem, is true. Statistics recently issued indicate that in 1891 in Germany as many as 3,618 railway disasters have happened in all; among that number were 537 cases caused by trains getting off the rails, and 372 by collisions of trains. The persons killed numbered 500.

THE Queen has recently "damasked" the great seal of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. For the benefit of those people who may wonder what happened to the seal, it may be explained that in accordance with constitutional usage, the Queen gave it a gentle tap with a hammer which deprived it of all its royal virtues. A new seal replaces it, and the "damasked" one becomes the property of the Irish Lord Chancellor.

"NO SAYER."—In reply to your query, we may inform you that the "Apsara" liner *Yagan* was gaily decorated with flags on the 6th inst. owing to the fact that when entering the waters of this Colony that day she completed her hundredth trip between Calcutta and the Malts and Gibraltar of the Far East. It wasn't, as you foolishly suggest, because she had a "leper" on board amongst her Chinese passengers. The direct cause was promptly acted by the Water Police and sent on to the Leper Asylum at Canton.

SEVENTH HALL, bounded into No. 55, East Street last night and quite surprised a large congregation of coolies engaged in a harmless game of *go-fish*. He annexed half a dozen of them and brought them up to Mr. Woodhouse's *malis* to-day. After some discussion with the magistrate they agreed to pay \$5 each as a contribution to the Government for the loss of "too much fish" and police espionage. But that doesn't matter. They broke the law (such as it is—a deuced one-sided, unsatisfactory and more or less abortive enactment) and had to pay for their temerity.

ESTHER BRODIE is a ballet girl and lives in St. Oswald-road, Fulham. She is a very successful dancer in the street, and has been successful in getting a situation at Buffalo Bill's show, where her young man played the cornet or some other soul-torturing instrument. She had followed him from Glasgow, and he kept her in funds for a week, and then told her he did not wish to have anything more to do with her. Esther thereupon took fourpennyworth of landanum.

A doctor brought her round, and the West London magistrate ordered her to the house of detention that the chaplain might see her.

ACCORDING to the American papers, the Court of Inquiry into the stranding of the U. S. S. *Alliance* on the Yokohama breakwater, although finding that it was originally the fault of the color-blindness of Lieut. McIntosh, decided that Commr. McCutcheon was also to blame, and that the officers of the ship were to be held responsible for the disaster. On the termination of the court-martial, Commr. Griddle will relieve Commr. Harriet in the command of the *Marion*.

THE construction of the new lighthouse on Waglan Island, which is to supersede the Cape D'Aguilar light, is going on apace and if the energy at present displayed by the contractor is not impeded by bad weather there can be but little doubt that the building will be completed well within the time specified in the contract. Waglan is, we are glad to learn, to be supplied with a first-class fog-signal which will be a boon to navigators and owners generally during the foggy season. The fog-signal for the Cape D'Aguilar lighthouse, which has arrived and will shortly be in working order. It is a detonator recommended by the Trinity House authorities.

SKIRT-DANCING (says *Woman*) is at the moment undeniably a recognised accomplishment among girls and young married women of the well-to-do classes. This at first somewhat alarming departure is probably due to a considerable extent to the rage not only for novelty, but for a novelty that is startling. Perhaps the evolution of the solo dance is really a revolution brought about by the unjust oppression of the dancing man. The dancing-man, as every one knows, a rare product, has been fawned upon by hostesses, smiled upon by mothers with danceable daughters, and adored by the dancers who he has rescued from the noxiousness of wall flower existence; and he has become almost insolent in regard to the dancing function. But the girl of the present is nothing if she is not independent, and a new declaration of rights in regard to the pursuit of happiness has been proclaimed in the *sole dance*. She has shown him that a ball without dancing-men is not the dismal failure it is so popularly supposed to be.

ONE trouble with the world is that so many people have more reputation than character.

A MODEL of the Japanese man-of-war *Hashidate*, exact in every particular, on a small scale, has recently been completed at the Yokosuka Dockyard, and is considered such a skillfully executed piece of workmanship that the Naval Department has decided to send it as an exhibit to the Chicago World's Fair.

We have not the remotest idea how much money is spent annually on the up-keep of the roads in this colony, but what we do know is that a very great deal of the revenue is wasted in patching roads that do not require repairs—witness the trolley going on on Fadder's Hill near the *Swail* office, also the recent "repairs" to Wyndham Street (one of the best roads in the town) while Wing Lok Street, the Praya West, Bonham Strand, Elgin and other streets are in a scandalous state, and have been so for months past. *Verb. Sap.*

THE report that the French mail line propose to extend their trips to Tacoma seems to have some foundation, and according to a Yokohama exchange they are simply awaiting the completion of three vessels now building to commence the service. It is thought that this proposed extension is caused by the P. & O. selling round-the-world tickets in connection with the C. P. R. Co., which has cut into the passenger business. The weekly service of the M. S. steamers in Japan and Shanghai will permit the Co. to extend the service at a very little expense, and no doubt by selling round-the-world tickets they will secure their share of the business and also build up a big trade between the Pacific Coast, Asia, and Europe.

THE *New York Maritime Register* has the following note regarding the New Northern Pacific Steamship Line:—The Northern Pacific Steamship Co. has established a first-class line of steamers to operate between Tacoma, Washington, and Chos and Japan. As soon as the steamers can be put in shape for this service and get upon the regular sailing days there are large offerings of freight, temporary service has been established. The first steamer left Hongkong on May 21st, and will sail for Yokohama for Tacoma on the 1st of May. The steamer in every respect will be first-class. The arrangements have been made in such shape that additional boats are to be provided to cover any increase of trade.

In corroboration of the complaints recently made by "King" O'Keefe's manager in a letter to us, we now learn of a daring act of piracy committed about the month of April in the neighborhood of the Cape of Good Hope. Two brothers, one of the Cape of Good Hope, and the other a small trading schooner, one as mate and the other as passenger, and, waiting a favourable opportunity, overpowered the crew one night and put the whole half dozen of them to death, sparing only the cook, an Otobellian. They then attempted to trade off the cargo, but the cook, going one day ashore, informed the Spanish official in charge of official affairs of the brutal murder. Upon this the brothers were arrested and taken to Manila, where it is said they were taken charge of by the French Consul. The pirates are said to speak French, Spanish, and English with equal fluency, and suspicion exists that they have been the cause of the disappearance of two other schooners.

CONUNDRUMS *pro bono publico*.—(a) Whether in view of the expense incurred in the construction of a lighthouse on Waglan Island (which is Chinese territory) the Government should contemplate the erection of a light dues on all vessels entering this port? (b) What arrangements have been made with the Chinese or any other government respecting the erection of Waglan lighthouse? (c) Does the Government intend, in view of the completion of the Gap Rock Lighthouse, to reduce the light dues? If so, when, and to what extent? What is the amount of surplus light dues over expenses? (d) Will the Government publish a statement of accounts connected with the erection of Gap Rock Lighthouse? It is true that the *Fame* is for sale? In view of the suitability of the *Fame* as a lighthouse tender and the lack of demand for vessels of her class, is it not a mistake to sell her at the present juncture?

MRS. VIRGINIA CRAWFORD, whose name was much before the public a few years ago in connection with a well-known divorce case, had entered a convent. After Mrs. Crawford obtained a divorce from her husband, several persons, among them Mr. George Lewis and the editor of a well-known evening newspaper, took an interest in her welfare, and under the advice of the latter, she determined to secure employment on a newspaper. She learned shorthand, and began to do regular journalistic work in connection with an English paper and with some American and Continental journals, besides contributing regularly to *The Review of Reviews*. Mrs. Crawford was a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. After full entry into the Roman Church, Mrs. Crawford became a tertiary sister of the St. Mary's Franciscan Convent, Mill Hill, an institution which the Cardinal greatly favoured. It was Mrs. Crawford's habit for weeks together to disappear from her flat in Hyde Park Mansions, where she had a sister, on a chapel fitted up for her private use. On one of these occasions, when she was being taken to the convent, she was discovered by her husband, who was nursing some sick person. About two months ago Mrs. Crawford determined to devote the whole of her time to mission work, and in accordance with this resolution she has entered the Franciscan convent. It is expected that in a few months she will proceed to the East, to assist in the work of the convent. She is only asked to take her usual meals on a person on a debt and that she has made her will. It must be understood of course that under the circumstances, Mrs. Crawford cannot take the veil.

THE HAPPY VALLEY MURDER.

## THE DEFENCE.

The case for the defence of Emin Deen and Abdulah's brother charged with the willful murder of Ram Samy, an Indian watchman, on the 19th instant, was commenced at the Magistrate's Court to-day. Mr. Hastings was for the defence, and as before, the Crown Solicitor appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Wotton defended.

In opening Mr. Wotton said he would produce thirteen witnesses to prove an *alibi*. Nicholas Nolan, head turnkey, of Victoria Gaol, said he started to inspect the gaol on the 19th ult. at about twenty minutes to eight. He went through all the corridors and visited the officers' quarters as well. In the third room of the officers' quarters there was a circle of men, and his eye caught sight of Emin Deen at the upper end of the room. It appeared to him that they were playing cards. That would be about a minute to 8 p.m. The company consisted of Indians. He only took notice of Emin Deen. After passing the third room he (witness) went down to the gaol yard.

Cross-examined—The door of the room was open. Witness didn't go in. He stopped looking in about one moment. All the men were squatting on the floor. Emin Deen was partly facing the door. He took no special notice of any one but Emin Deen.

At this point witness drew a diagram of the circle of card players, showing the position of Emin Deen. Continuing, There was a man sitting facing the door, but witness did not see distinctly who he was. Emin was wearing a round black cap and a loose jacket of white or brownish colour. Didn't know what the other men had on their heads. It took him about 15 to 20 minutes to make his rounds. His first heard about the murder the next morning, before breakfast. Didn't know who it was that first told him about the tragedy. Emin Deen first spoke to him about the affair near the Gaol office. He said—"An Indian sergeant is trying to get me into trouble about the murder" and he added "I'll see about it," or words to that effect. Witness didn't ask Emin Deen who the Sergeant was. To witness's knowledge Emin Deen did not speak to him about it again. Emin D. D. did not speak to him about the murder either on the Tuesday or Wednesday following the date of the murder. He had talked with him several people employed in the Gaol. Russell was one of them. Before becoming a turnkey witness was a sergeant of Naval Dockyard police. Had been employed nine years in Victoria Gaol.

Re-examined—Left the Naval Yard police to better himself.

By the Court—The room in which Emin Deen was sitting was lit with gas. The chandelier was suspended from the ceiling about the centre of the room. There would not be sufficient light for witness to read by the light in the room. Witness's eyesight was not as good as it once was—be often wore glasses.

Duan Ali, unemployed watchman, said he knew Ram Samy, the deceased. He heard of the murder the morning after it occurred. Seetha Ram told him about it at a m. at the Leanyuan Refinery. He was on duty at the Refinery as Ram Samy's substitute. Seetha Ram said the man was murdered near the Sikh Crematorium Ground—had been the deed done. Seetha Ram did not come to witness's house on the night of the murder. No one came there after 6 p.m. to drink *samsu*. The police interviewed him (witness) the next day. It was an Indian sergeant who came to see him. Didn't know his name, but could identify him.

Sergeant Jagger Singh was then produced and identified.

Continuing—He told the sergeant that he knew nothing about the murder. Did not go to any office and make a statement yesterday.

Cross-examined—He went as a substitute to the Refinery because Ram Samy came to his house and asked him to do so "should be not be back in time. Said he—"If I do come back, tonight, please go as substitute for me." That was said by Seetha Ram while standing in the lane outside witness's house. Seetha Ram might have been there and heard it, but witness did not see him. Didn't see any one with Ram Samy when he left that night. (Pressed hard for a positive reply to the question.) No one was with him when he left his house. Some years ago witness was imprisoned on remand, and then met Emin Deen in the gaol, who was then a turnkey. Witness was charged with being in unlawful possession of a bag of rice. He was discharged. Was subpoenaed yesterday, but his statement was taken down several days ago by the Indian sergeant as also by a lawyer in the Supreme Court. Had never been to Mr. Wotton's place.

By the Court—Did not see any Chinese in his own house on the night of the 19th.

Ying Chiu, Duan Ali's wife, said that at six o'clock on the morning of the 19th ult. a black man came to her house and told her about the murder. It was Seetha Ram.

Cross-examined—No one went from her house with Ram Samy. One Chinaman went with him. (Correcting herself). There were so many Chinamen she did not know who was with him. One Chinaman certainly followed him, but that man had not been in her house. She was sitting in her house when Ram Samy came in. Ram Samy told her husband to act as his substitute.

Witness had not been back from the gaol in time to go on duty at 6 o'clock the following morning. Witness heard Seetha Ram tell her husband at the Refinery that Ram Samy had been butchered. Several Indian friends and the No. 1 (Portuguese) watchman heard the conversation between Seetha Ram and her husband on Sunday morning, the 20th ultimo. When her husband heard of the murder he made a great noise. The Indian friend exclaimed—"It's very strange! Yesterday he was walking in the street and today he is dead."

Re-examined—Seetha Ram said he had passed the scene of the murder that morning. Ram Samy had been stabbed, near the Crematorium Ground, and therefore he had run back to report it. He was out of breath and to a certain extent excited.

Charles F. Meady, turnkey, said he was on duty in the central hall of the gaol on Sunday the 19th ultimo from 6 p.m. to midnight. It was his duty to visit the officers' quarters to see the "divisions" were ready on time. About 9 o'clock after 9 p.m. he was in the European officers' quarters. That night he visited Emin Deen's room. No one was there. Didn't know where Emin Deen was until the rounds were finished at 9.10 p.m., when he saw him looking at a game being played by Indians in the lower corridor.

After the adjournment foriffin Alexander Strawber, turnkey, said he was a native of Holland. He went out at 6.15 p.m. on the 19th and returned at 20 minutes to 8 p.m. At that hour he went to the Indian guards' quarters. Four men were playing cards there. They were Emin Deen, Gundah Mull, Khale Deen, and Abdulah. Emin Deen gave witness his cards and he played with them for about 14 minutes. Then he gave his cards to Chao Aluk and went to his quarters.

Cross-examined—At 6.15 p.m. that day he went to his house in Staunton Street. Had played cards in the Indians' quarters about a month previously. At that time he did not know who the players were. The game was called "trumps." On the previous occasion referred to, Emin Deen and Souza were playing cards. When playing "trumps" on the 19th ultimo he had a partner, but did not know his name. Could not remember who won the game that night. Had not played "trumps" in the Indian quarters since the 19th.

Re-examined—Would know the men he played cards with on the 19th if he saw them. (Men produced and identified by witness.) Emin Deen left the room to go to the urinal. That was the reason he gave for handing over his "hand" to witness.

Pontoon, resident No. 22, Gage Street, and proprietor of a shop at 12 Hollywood Road, said that on the evening of the 19th ultimo, he was in his shop when Emin Deen came in. After being saluted by the witness, Emin Deen stopped in the shop exactly ten minutes. It was 8.10 p.m. when Emin Deen went out.

Cross-examined—He knew it was 8.10 p.m. when Emin went out because he looked at the clock at that moment. He was in the habit of taking a note of the time when any one came into his shop. He only took the time of callers at night. No one but Emin Deen came in that night. He had known Emin Deen for about a year.

Got to know Emin owing to his passing witness's shop very often. He first heard of the murder when Emin Deen was looking for witnesses, and he (witness) was sent for by a solicitor. Didn't know when that was exactly.

By the Court—What day of the month was it? Witness—"I can't say exactly."

Mesh Singh, a gaol guard, said he showed a watch to Emin Deen, in the gaol, at about 8.45 p.m. on the 19th. Emin Deen was watching some Indians playing cards at that time. It was Smith's watch.

Jendrah, gaol guard, said he had seen Emin Deen during the evening of the 19th ultimo when he came off duty. He saw the card playing in which the Hollander took part. Emin Deen went to "the rear" at about 7.45 p.m. He next saw Emin Deen at 8.45. He returned from the W.C. and sat down with him (the card-player) for a few minutes. Shortly after 6 p.m. on the 19th Abdulah was reading a book in his quarters. Witness saw him. He remembered the hour he saw Emin Deen because he always remembered what he did and saw. The night before the murder he (witness) was lying on his bed at 6 p.m. When he did at that hour the night before he could not remember. He often took his meals with Emin Deen. The last time he ate with Emin was the night when he was arrested. Didn't discuss the murder while eating with Emin Deen the night he was arrested. Never spoke to Emin Deen about the murder at any time.

The Crown Solicitor—Do you expect us to believe that you never spoke to Emin Deen about the murder.

Witness—Yes, I swear I didn't speak to Emin about it. Continuing, witness said there was a talk in



## HOIHOW.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)  
PIRACY AGAIN!

July 1st, 1892.

I learned on the arrival of the steamship *Compass* here from Hongkong that she had but narrowly escaped from falling into the hands of pirates. It appears that shortly before leaving Hongkong for this port and upon the morning anchorage, the chief commodore came aboard in a very excited state and informed the captain that he had received the alarming warning that a band of pirates were about among the passengers. The captain immediately communicated this intelligence to all the Europeans—mates and engineers, on board, and they forthwith armed themselves and went below into the between decks to search the passengers. They succeeded in finding several knives and revolvers secreted about the deck, but the would-be pirates were not visible. On ascending again to the deck, however, they soon learned from a quarter-master that several Chinese with small bundles had gone ashore again almost immediately on their arrival at the terminus anchorage, so they rightly concluded that the villains had somehow got the tip—perhaps from some unexpected friend among the crew—possibly an unexpected fireman hovering about in a black mask of coal-dust and coat, and had wisely decamped in time to save themselves from their energy for a more favourable opportunity aboard some unsuspecting minor craft whose crew have half forgotten the *Amara* disaster and have allowed themselves to be lulled by the lapse of time into a delusive sense of security—a thing to be vigorously guarded against as imminently perilous to life and helpful to the slow enemy.

"More firm and sure the hand of courage strikes, When it obeys the watchful eye of caution."

What is seriously wanted and what is manifestly needed for the safety of all ships and their crews, is a more vigilant and more energetic means of coping first with arm-travelling conspirators and then with the actual pirates who infest this coast. In order to do this the Government should establish at intervals along the Praya certain search-houses or examination sheds where all outward passengers and their luggage could be properly searched before proceeding to their respective ships. As a guarantee in those of the crew aboard that these passengers had been searched, each of the latter should be provided with a ticket certifying to that effect, the said ticket to be collected by some responsible person aboard and duly returned to the "shed" or Harbour Office. There should also be certain large open boats provided exclusively for embarking passengers and should be under the supervision of reliable government servants; so that after the passengers for such and such a vessel have received their search-tickets they could enter this special boat and be taken aboard. The captain and officers to be entitled to only one ticket certifying to their government boats—which should be carefully distinguished, as to be allowed on board. There are many captains and owners who would gladly help to defray the expenses incurred by these simple but very useful precautions. The *Compass* sailed for Hoihow which she reached in safety after a pleasant passage that might otherwise have been one of the most disastrously bloody ones on record. It was a providential escape and it behooves us to take care to use their utmost vigilance without relaxation to prevent any such passengers and it may be through that one omission that the ship and all hands are lost.

C. J. H.

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF KISSING.

Spring is coming, and visions of kisses under the May tree, and under the rose, and under every other conceivable condition, are beginning to inflame the fervent fancy of imaginative youth. So much so, that I think this is an occasion, as the after-dinner speaker not infrequently observes, on which a few appropriate words might be spoken.

To begin with, what is a kiss? Most of us have some sort of imperfect, though we might not care to undertake to define one, perhaps from a subtle conviction that it is a thing so indelibly mysterious that it defies analysis. Nor, so far as we know, is there a really satisfactory and comprehensive definition of a kiss extant. The philosophical mind has tackled the problem, but with no conspicuous success. Once a mathematician defined a kiss to be the approach of two curves having the same bend as far as the point of contact. Unimpeachable, perhaps, in a scientific point of view, but some there is a sense of something omitted, a dash of sentiment, perhaps, a breath of nature. It is not comprehensive enough, in fact not sufficiently embracing. But it may be Professor Dryden's definition of kissing, researched by deputy, and not in propria persona.

This reminds me of the dictum of a much more practical searcher after truth, Josh Billings, depicting of a satisfactory definition of a kiss, and in the process, that the man attempts to analyze it the more he can't, boldly declares that the best way to define a kiss is to take one. There is a commendable simplicity and directness in this advice. It seems also to be a very sensible, scientific, and exhilarating way of determining a difficult controversy. Let everyone try for himself, and then we can compare impressions. It is absurd to try and analyze a kiss except by repeated comments, being a thing so transient, subtle, and material that it is impossible to even metaphysically put it into a crucible and resolve it into its original components. So it is obviously more scientific as well as more entertaining to treat the kissing question as an experimental rather than a speculative science. The philosopher is right! Practical investigation is the thing, conducted, of course, with unerring accuracy, for knowledge only comes to those who seek her diligently. There is nothing whatever to be said in favour of the theoretical kiss.

It is easier, it seems, to describe a man than to define one, or perhaps than to take one. Poets galore, from Ben Jonson to Byron, have sung its praises. What an insatiable old oculator "Rate" Ben seems to have been himself, too.

"Leave but a kiss within the cup, And I'll not seek for wine."

he carols to Coe in, and supplements elsewhere at for thousands and for thousands more, winking up with the placid air that he wished that he might "die a kissing."

Conceived in a similar key are some of the amatory effusions of Herrick, who perhaps knew more of kisses and less of creeds than he ought to have done. In a fervent complaint he describes a kiss as—

"A creature born and bred Between the lips and lady red."

Lots of local colour here, and no mistake. We may, not without reason, conclude that kissing was a popular pastime in the early Stuart days. It may have suffered considerably under the Puritanical rigour of the Commonwealth, but doubtless it made up for lost time during the reign and under the fostering care of the "Merry Monarch," when it would not surprise me to learn that it was made the object of direct Royal patronage and courtly favour. Kissing is doubtless a very ancient diversion, but unfortunately there is no record of the first kiss. History is silent concerning the inventor and

patience of this delicate art, but there is an irresistible presumption that the first amorous "smack" resounded through the shruberies of the Garden of Eden. On this point there is, of course, no direct documentary evidence, for personal memoirs had not come into fashion in the days when Adam delved, and the first compiler of society paragraphs was yet unborn. But nevertheless, we have every reason for believing that the first pair of ravished lips belonged to Eve, and that the mother of all the race submitted to the soft chastisement with about as little reluctance and protest as any of her peccant daughters nowadays.

Whatever its origin, the kiss is doubtless an institution of very remote antiquity. It was greatly in vogue in patriarchal times. Jacob and Leah were much addicted to the practice, and everybody knows how Jacob exploited a kiss for the accomplishment of his sinister little *comp over Amasa*. Moses, we are told, kissed his father-in-law, and Orpah her mother-in-law, but there is no authentic record, we believe, even in these primitive times, of a man voluntarily caressing his wife's maternal relative.

In reference, doubtless, to such illustrious precedents, the Jews became a very osculatory people. The kiss on the cheek, as a mode of salutation, or as a mark of respect or affection, became customary among them in common with all Eastern peoples. The "holy kiss" and the "kiss of charity" are especially enjoined by Holy Writ. Nor were the Greeks behindhand in the adoption of this delicate amenity. They kissed the hands of their great men, a practice still extended to Russia. But then we have long ceased to be a kissing people. Perhaps it is because our climate has grown colder; for cold and carcases seem so inimical that in Finland it is actually an insult for a husband to salute his wife upon the lips, while in Iceland kissing is absolutely a contravention of the civil law.

Nevertheless, the English once enjoyed the dubious distinction of being a very osculatory people. A kiss was the sign of good fellowship, as a drink is now. Nor is it so very long ago that a kiss was a customary for brides to be a kissing people. Perhaps it is because our climate has grown colder; for cold and carcases seem so inimical that in Finland it is actually an insult for a husband to salute his wife upon the lips, while in Iceland kissing is absolutely a contravention of the civil law.

We are a kissing nation no longer, so our dramatists may afford to mildly satirise the osculatory proclivities of the "poor Parlyvoe." So far have we fallen from our former prowess that it is not unusual to hear the *fin de siècle* thing, both in broken bones and bullets. Many a youth of this age declare that there is nothing in a kiss. Exactly so. If kisses were plum-duff we should soon be satiated. But it is just their delicious immateriality and evanescence that enchant. "Kisses," says Sam Slick, "are like creation, because they are made out of nothing and are good." But though made of nothing it must not be assumed that they invariably cost nothing. No, kisses are costly when they are broken bones and bullets. Many a fractured cranium has been the sequel of a stolen kiss, for instance. Yet most rapacious of all is the contraband career. It has a literature of its own.

"Methinks it were no wrong if I should steal From those two melting nudes one poor kiss."

So sings an amorous bard in a sonnet to a stolen kiss, and at first sight it seems a fair statement of the ethical aspect of that pilfered ecstasy. For surely a kiss is an invisible, intangible, and impalpable entity, whose abstraction neither impoverishes the donor nor enriches the donee. The donor, why not help yourself? This seems a commonsense view of the subject. But unfortunately commonsense is of no avail in an encounter with an infuriated big brother who has more muscle than enlightenment, and whose boots are as thick as his head. He belongs to a class which is singularly inaccessible to the appeals of reason. So, if you must steal kisses, be strategic about it. A shadowy palm in the vicinity of a supper-room forms an admirable base of operations. Champagne, cakes will pop, and of course you can't help it.

But, pers'ge apart, kissing has played a very prominent part in the social life of nations. So much so that we almost wonder it has never been elevated to the dignity of a fine art, with canons and critics, and all the other paraphernalia. It might be taught at school like dancing. "Love is an art," says one of the characters in Robertson's comedy, but we know that the dancing-master and the dancing young ladies seminaries could be induced to include the new science in its curriculum without additional charge. How many of us would find that we had mistaken our avocation in life, and turn dancing masters! Other callings might suffer in consequence, but there would indeed be a mighty influx to the Temples of Terpsichore.—Haw.

## POPULATION OF THE EARTH.

Exactly how many people there are in the world it is impossible to say, since no census has been taken of many populous countries, like China, while the number of people who live in the jungles of Africa can only be guessed at.

As long ago as 1866, Behm, a leading German authority, estimated the population of the earth at 1,000,000,000.

In 1880 the same authority set the figures at about 1,000,000,000 more. He did not base the new estimates on the natural increase of the world, but explained that more accurate figures and estimates had enabled him to guess more closely.

Two years later Mr. Behm estimated the earth's population at 2,000,000,000 less than in 1880, the decrease being accounted for by the fact that new investigations had compelled the reduction of the estimated population of China from something over 400,000,000 to 350,000,000.

Probably the estimate for the year 1891, made by a learned German statistician, is the most nearly accurate of any yet made—1,750,000,000. It is believed that the world's population is increasing at the rate of nearly 6,000,000 a year. The most populous Continent is Asia, which contains two countries—China and India, whose swarming millions outnumber the people of all the other countries of the Asiatic Continent.

The most densely populated Continent is, of course, Europe. The number of people in Europe is known with a great degree of accuracy. There are about three hundred and sixty million; and the Continent which accommodates all these people is so small that there are upon it an average of nearly three people to the square mile.

The people upon the two continents of North and South America, without the Arctic regions, are less than 225,000,000 in number, or only eight to the square mile.

When America is as densely populated as Europe, the former half of the world will have to carry the same as does the whole world at the present time.

## CLEVER IMPROMPTUS.

HOW A SCOTCH POET PAID HIS RENT.

In wit's bright firmament comes, not unfrequently, a brilliant flash across the stony expanse, with unexpected and startling effect. Here and there we find a trace of these shooting stars in the annals of literature, preserved in the oblique amber of some old printer's ink. We present a few of the many impromptus and witty remarks that have been gathered from various sources.

When the Scotch poet, Allan Ramsay, began life he was in very indigent circumstances, and on his first half-year's rent becoming due there was no flinty flint in his pocket to pay the debt. Meeting his landlord he explained the embarrassing circumstance, and expressed regret at his failure to meet the payment. Fortunately our poet had not fallen into the grasp of the proverbially hard-hearted landlord, for this one proved his appreciation of his tenant's wit by offering to cancel the debt altogether. "If," said he, "you will give me an answer in rhyme to four questions in as many minutes, I'll quit you of the rent."

Ramsay possessed his willingness to try. The questions proposed were: "What does God love?" "What does the devil love?" "What does the world love?" "What do I love?" Instantly the poet wrote:

God loves man when he repels from him,  
The devil loves man when he persecutes him,  
The world loves man when he riches on him,  
And you, I love me could you see what I am!

"The rent is paid!" said the delighted landlord, giving his tenant a resounding slap on the shoulder.

A Scotchman by the name of Andrew Horner, according to his own estimation, excelled as a poet, and forming into a volume all the poems he had composed he resolved to bestow them upon an admiring world. Journeying from his own castle to a publishing house in Glasgow he stopped at an inn in the little town of Ayr. While there he read with great complicity some of his poetic effusions to the frequenters of the house and received their hearty applause. One critic, however, ventured the remark that he believed there was a poor plow-boy in town who could make better poetry. Andrew demanded that the prodigy should be produced, and his superior ability was at once made the subject of the wagger of a guinea. The boy was found, and as some persuasion, induced to present himself, as a poet, to the material was provided and Mr. Horner began the contest. He wrote a few words, puzzled, essayed in vain to think of some brilliant fancy by which he could substantiate his poetic claims, but at length he passed the paper to the plow-boy—known to the world in the years to come as Robert Burns—saying:

"You see, friends, I have the year in which I was born, and intended to put into numbers some events of my life, but they won't flow; let the boy try."

Robbie, taking the paper, saw written this simple line: "In seventeen hundred and thirty-nine," and added at once some additional lines, by which the stanza read as follows:

In seventeen hundred and thirty-nine,  
The deed that still makes me a swine  
I did not do it, and I am a swine,  
But afterward he changed his plan,  
Made it something like a man,  
And called it Andrew Horner.

Mr. Horner put his volume of unpublished verses into the fire, returned to his home the next morning, and the world was wiser.

The *Dumfries Standard* gives an impromptu written by Burns and never before published. It was given many years ago to a man by an intimate friend of Burns, who was present when it was composed. It seems the poet was having a comical "smile" over a bowl of toddy with a neighbour, a blacksmith, known by the nickname of "Rhodes," and was challenged to write an epigram on him. He at once dashed off this:

Remember these words, "Rhodes,"  
When next we meet, be sure to be  
With me, for I am a swine,  
And you are a swine, and I am a swine.

Still another noted Scotchman became victim instead of victor to a practical joke, which was turned upon his original story. The anecdote is given in a biography of George Combe. A fan-loving physician in Edinburgh, thinking to play a joke upon the great phrenologist, modelled a turpentine into the form of a human cranium. A cast was taken and sent to Combe, with the request for a written delineation of character, adding that the cast was taken from the skull of a person of uncommon mind. Combe instantly detected the hoax, and the cast was retained with these verses pasted on its brow:

There was a man in Edinburgh,  
And he was a wonderful wise;  
He went into a turpentine field,  
And he came out with a swine.

And when he cast his eyes about,  
He saw the turpentine field;  
How many he did see there, says he,  
How many he did see there, says he.

"So very like they are, indeed,  
No sage, I'm sure, could know  
This turpentine field I have now  
From those who are in the grow."

He pulled a turpentine from the ground,  
A cast from it was thrown,  
He sent it to a phrenologist,  
And he called it a swine.

And so indeed it truly was  
His own and John's little swine made  
All this and more.

Once upon a time the delightful Irish poet, Thomas Moore, was entertained over night at the house of Mrs. Blake, in a little village in Scotland. His hostess begged him to write an epigram for her. Overcome at length by her persistent entreaties, he wrote these two lines, which he gave her, and promised to complete the stanza in the morning:

Good Mrs. Blake, in royal state,  
And she is a swine, and I am a swine.

"Good Mrs. Blake" was delighted with so complimentary a couplet, and eager to obtain the remaining lines that would doubtless throw open the gate of glory and let her enraptured spirit in, after the manner of all epigrams of ancient or modern times. The next morning Moore had quite forgotten the precarious condition in which his muse had left his landlady, and was about to leave his carriage when she begged to the door paper in hand, claiming his promise. "Oh! yes," he replied with a smile; "I'll finish it for you, and added:

But Peter met her with a club,  
And knocked her back to Balnash.

Thomas Hood was once present at a dinner party in London graced by many noted wits and authors. One of the company asserted the utter impossibility of making a line that would rhyme with "Timbuctoo." After repeated trials had proved futile and the attempt had been given up, Mr. Hood quietly produced this:

I wish I were a Casanova  
On the palus of Timbuctoo;  
And as I sit at a military table,  
I could, I could, and I could, too!

Voltaire was once, in the presence of Dr. Young, speaking in disparaging terms of Milton's genius and ridiculing in his sarcastic way the poet's allegorical description of Death, his

and Satan in "Paradise Lost," when Dr. Young, indignant at the irreverence of the French wit, plucking his finger at him to emphasize the thrust, said:

That art so witty, wicked and thin,  
Thou art a much more fit to die than I.

Theodore Hook relates this story of himself: "I was reading a house, I chanced, where a dinner party was being given. Ringing the bell he was admitted by the servant. The host discovered a stranger present, inquired his name. Hook coolly replied, 'Smith,' apologized for being so late, and expressed much pleasure at receiving his kind invitation the day before. Smith was gladly accepted, from his father's old friend, although a stranger to himself. The host explained that this was Mr. 'Smith' 'Thompson,' as he was addressed by his name, 'Smith' 'Thompson' was a great admirer of the host's, and he had been invited to suffer, he insisted on his remaining. Hook stayed convulsed the company with his flow of wit, and late in the evening, when his friend Terry called for him, concluded his 'joke' with a song, the last verse of which was—

I've died very well on your face,  
Your wife is as good as your soul;  
My friend is a much more fit to die than I,  
And I, sir, am Theodore Hook.

Richard Porson, "the greatest Greek scholar England has ever produced," and it may be added, the greatest drunkard, paid this tribute to some of his learned friends:

I went to Strasburg, where I got drunk,  
I went to Strasburg, where I got drunk,  
I went to Strasburg, where I got drunk,  
With that more learned professor Robinson.

The Hon. Thomas Erskine, Chancellor of England, was taken ill one evening at one of Lady Payne's parties. Upon his departure her ladyship expressed her regret, to which he gallantly replied:

"I'm true Lam II, but I need not complain,  
For I never knew pleasure so never knew Payne.

In London still stands the famous old inn, the oldest tavern in that city, "Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese," where once gathered such choice spirits as Rafe Ben Jonson, Goldsmith, Garrick, Dr. Johnson, and his shadow, Boswell, and other illustrious guests. It was there that the famous dispute arose as to who would make the best and quickest couplet. One of the company gave the following:

I Sylvester,  
Killed your sister!  
Instantly the retort came:—  
I, Ben Jonson,  
Killed your wife!

"But that's not rhyme," said Sylvester.  
"No," said Jonson, "but it's true!"  
Richard Barham, divine and humorist, author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," was desirous to obtain a certain living. The lord whose influence in his behalf he hoped for sent him a brace of quail. He acknowledged the gift by these very suggestive lines:

Many thanks, my dear lord, for the birds of your giving,  
But I was not a bird, and I never was a bird.  
It is related of Nathaniel P. Willis that he was present at a party given in Washington in honor of the Hon. Mr. Campbell, returned Minister to Mexico. The distinguished guest was, of course, the lion of the evening and received very great attention from the hostess, Mrs. Gales. Observing that her niece, Miss Stanton, was so much engrossed with Mr. Willis that she somewhat ignored the greater light, she wrote on a slip of paper a bit of caution to the young lady. This was seen by the poet, who begged leave to answer it, which he did in this manner:

Why, my dear aunt, would you be so trivial?  
You stand at a Nod and nod a Cap-pod.  
When Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," was in Alabama he was requested by a Mrs. Gode to write in her album and compiled, with this verse:

Lady, your name, if understood,  
Furnishes the subject for a bar;  
And may you never change from Gode,  
Unless, if possible, to better.

On the next page Lamar, afterward President of the "Lone Star Republic" of Texas, wrote the following response:

I am content with being Gode;  
To aim at better might be vain;  
But I do, I do, understand,  
Whatever the occasion may require.

A. LEWIS WOOD, in S. F. *Chronicle*.

DEAFNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noise in the Head, of 14 years standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send particulars free. Address HERBERT CLIFTON, 8, Shepherd's Place, Kensington Park, London, S.W., Eng.—Advt.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7th July, 1892.—At 4 p.m.

7th July, 1892.—At 4 p.m.									
STATION	Wind			Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Clouds	Sea	Vis.
	Dir.	Force	Temp.						
Whampoa	SE	10	80	30.0	85	85	100	1	10
Taipei	SE	10	80	30.0	85	85	100	1	10
Amoy	SE	10	80	30.0	85	85	100	1	10
Swatow	SE	10	80	30.0	85	85	100	1	10
Shanghai	SE	10	80	30.0	85	85	100	1	10
Hangchow	SE	10	80	30.0	85	85	100	1	10
Shanghai	SE	10	80	30.0	85	85	100	1	10
Amoy	SE	10	80	30.0	85	85	100	1	10
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Amoy	SE	10	80	30.0	85	85	100	1	10
Swatow	SE	10	80	30.0	85	85	100	1	10
Shanghai	SE	10	80	30.0	85	85	100	1	10
Hangchow	SE	10	80	30.0	85	85	100	1	10
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Shanghai	SE	10	80	30.0	85	85	100	1	10
Amoy	SE	10	80	30.0	85	85	100	1	10
Swatow	SE	10	80	30.0	85				



## Commercial.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—50 per cent. prem., sales and buyers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £6.00, paid up—40 per cent. div., sales and buyers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, 320 per share, sellers.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—55 per share, sellers.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, 320 per share, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—2 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886—2 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$80 per share, sales and buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$60 per share, sales and buyers.  
 North China Insurance—125 per share, sellers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$99 per share, sellers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, buyers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—150 per share.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$8 per share, sellers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—25 per share, sellers.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—35 per cent. discount, sellers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share, buyers.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$85 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$141 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$23 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.  
 The Shamone Hotel Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.  
 Punjong and Sanghwa Doo Saman Mining Co.—\$5 per share, sellers.  
 The South Gold Mining Co., Limited—45 cents per share, sellers.  
 New Inland Mining Co., Limited—\$1.50 per share, buyers.  
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—nominal.  
 Tongqua Coal Mining Co.—\$175 per share, buyers.  
 The Telesu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5 per share, buyers.  
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—10 cents per share, buyers.  
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$2 sellers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$120 per share, sellers.  
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$29 per share, sellers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$151 per share, sellers.  
 Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$12 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$41 per share, buyers.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$71 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$54 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$33 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$48 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$95 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$102 per share, sales.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$60 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$6 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

**ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 2/10 1/2**  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/10 1/2  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/10 1/2  
 Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 2/10 1/2  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/11  
**ON PARIS—**  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/59  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/67  
**ON INDIA—**  
 T. T. .... 223  
 On Demand ..... 223 1/2  
**ON SHANGHAI—**  
 Bank, T. T. .... 72  
 Private, 30 days' sight ..... 72 1/2

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. S. M. Cohen. Mr. F. E. Shean.  
 Capt. A. Croad. Mr. J. M. Speot.  
 Surgeon-Major & Mrs. Mr. W. Spiers.  
 G. C. Hall. Mr. W. Tarn.  
 Mr. M. Kuhn. Capt. W. R. S. Vincent.  
 Rev. J. M. Morton, B.A. Mr. P. R. S. Vincent.  
 Dr. and Mrs. Robbins. Lieut.-Col. Williamson.  
 Mr. T. Schild. Capt. W. S. Wyles.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. F. Bodeley. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins.  
 Mr. Chaudet. Mr. G. H. Potts.  
 Mr. Chas. Grant. Mr. F. T. Richards.  
 Mr. Haselard. Mr. Rogers & children.  
 Mr. Thomas Howard. Mr. A. F. H. Smith.  
 Mr. Morton Jones. Mr. and family.  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Mr. Wm. Smith.  
 Joseph. Mr. Stephen.  
 Mr. V. Kofod. Captain Stewart.  
 Mr. W. Maitland. Mr. G. L. Tomlin.  
 Mr. F. Maitland. Mr. B. P. Tooker.  
 Captain Munro.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE GERMAN MAIL.**  
 The Norddeutscher Lloyd Co.'s steamer *Sachsen*, with the German Mail of the 6th ult., left Singapore on the 5th instant at noon, and may be expected here on the 10th.

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Salade*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 6th instant at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on the 11th.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaith*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 26th ultimo.

## THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wingram*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 5th instant at 3 p.m., and is expected here on the 12th.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver for Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong on the 27th ultimo.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tyheran* from Bombay, left Singapore on the 5th instant at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 12th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Gualtero* left Bombay on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on the 18th.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s chartered steamer *Pharos* left Tacoma for this port, via Yokohama, on the 28th ultimo.

## Shipping.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 CARDIGANSHIRE, British steamer, 1,600, B. Parsons, 7th July, London, and Singapore 1st July, General.—Doddwell, Carlin & Co.  
 LOKSANG, British steamer, 978, M. Moncur, 8th July, Canton 8th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 FREY, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Strand, 8th July, Copenhagen, 7th July, General.—Amold, Karberg & Co.  
 TAKSANG, British steamer, 97, Freeman, 8th July, Wuhu 4th July, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 SHANTUNG, British steamer, 1,879, W. B. Harding, 8th July, Amoy 6th July, and Swatow 7th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 July 7, *Esmeralda*, British steamer, for Amoy and Manila.  
 July 8, *Adette*, Danish steamer, for Guam.  
 July 8, *Doris*, German steamer, for Chefoo and Newchwang.  
 July 8, *Continental*, Dutch str., for Newchwang.  
 July 8, *Chintung*, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 July 8, *Mongkut*, British steamer, for Swatow and Bangkok.  
 July 8, *Namoa*, British steamer, for Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**  
*Mongkut*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
*Namoa*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
*Chintung*, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

**PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.**  
 Per *Cardiganshire*, str., from Singapore, &c.—30 Chinese.  
 Per *Taksang*, str., from Wuhu.—7 Chinese.

**REPORTS.**  
 The British steamer *Taksang* reports that she left Wuhu on the 4th instant. Had strong south-west winds to Tungtung; thence to arrival had light winds. Fine clear weather throughout the passage. Strong current against ship all down the coast.

## Post Office.

**A MAIL WILL CLOSE**  
 For Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, and Victoria, B.C.—Per *Empress of India* to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Cebu.—Per *Martin* to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma.—Per *Devawongse* to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Shanghai.—Per *Ningpo* to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Singapore, Samarang, and Sourabaya.—Per *Shantung* to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per *Lohang* to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Shanghai.—Per *Chintung* to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Sungliang* to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 4.30 P.M.  
 For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per *Prof* to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 4.30 P.M.  
 For Swatow, Amoy, and Taiwan.—Per *Thales* to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M.

**SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.**  
**STEAMERS.**  
 ANCONA, British steamer, 1,883, W. D. Mull, 4th July, Yokohama 27th June, and Nagasaki 28th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 BORNIDA, Italian steamer, 1,499, F. Sufali, 27th June, General.—Canalvis & Co.  
 DEYAWONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loft, 28th June, Bangkok 20th June, and Koh-i-chang 22nd, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 DONAL, German steamer, 1,200, B. Gredtmann, 7th July, Saigon 3rd July, Rice.—Widener & Co.  
 EMPRESS OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 27th June, Vancouver 27th June, Yokohama 28th, and Shanghai 29th, General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
 FAME, British steamer, 177, Captain McEneaney, Hongkong Government tender.  
 JAPAN, British steamer, 1,891, E. H. S. Smith, 6th July, Calcutta 19th June, and Singapore 20th, Optima and General.—D. B. S. Sons & Co.  
 LENOX, British steamer, 1,575, Ward, 1st July, Saigon 20th June, Rice, &c.—Doddwell, Carlin & Co.  
 LOMBARDY, British steamer, 1,570, Francis Cole, 6th July, Bombay 18th June, and Singapore 20th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 MACDOUGALL, British steamer, 1,882, E. T. Foster, 6th July, Saigon 3rd July, General.—Doddwell, Carlin & Co.  
 MENMUT, British steamer, 1,287, H. Orley, 7th July, Foochow 5th July, Tea.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
 NIMROD, German steamer, 762, R. Kohler, 7th July, Canton 7th July, General.—Stamess & Co.  
 NURNBERG, German steamer, 3,007, R. H. Hume, 24th June, Shanghai 21st June, General.—Melchers & Co.  
 OORVA, British steamer, 419, J. M. Daly, 3rd May, Singapore 16th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stoppel, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
 PRESTO, German steamer, 651, J. Jensen, 7th July, Haiphong 4th July, and Hoihow 6th, General.—Stamess & Co.  
 SINGAPORE, British steamer, 841, E. F. Stowell, 4th June, Saigon 24th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 SUNDAY, British steamer, 904, C. B. W. Dodd, 7th July, Manila 4th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**NOTICE.**  
 J. E. WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.  
 THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of this PERFECT DISINFECTANT, and have prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special Rates for Shipping and large Orders.  
 Mr. ROBERT RAYMOND, C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.  
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 19th June, 1892.

**I took Cold.**  
**I took Sick.**  
**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
**I take My Meals.**  
**I take My Rest.**  
 AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE MY SHARE OF THE WORLD'S WORK.  
 Nothing but Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda can cure my illness. I have tried everything else, but nothing has done me any good. I am now as strong as a horse, and I can do my work as well as ever.  
 FRESH ON MY BONES.  
 I feel just as if I had a new coat of paint on my bones. I feel just as if I had a new coat of paint on my bones. I feel just as if I had a new coat of paint on my bones.  
 SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.  
 47, PARKMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.  
 Sole Agents for Hongkong and China: Messrs. J. & W. BARNES & Co., Ltd., 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 19th June, 1892.

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 Mr. ROBERT RAYMOND, C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.  
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 19th June, 1892.

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## HONGKONG—STEAMERS—Continued.

THALES, British steamer, 820, A. Holdings, 7th July, Taiwan 2nd July, Amoy 4th, and Swatow 6th, General.—D. B. S. Sons & Co.  
 WOOTAN, German steamer, 1018, A. Ch. 7th July, Saigon 3rd July, Rice.—Widener & Co.  
 ZAMBERT, British steamer, 1,550, Edwards, 8th May, Victoria, B.C., via Honolulu 2nd April, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

**SAILING VESSELS.**  
 BELLE OF BATH, American ship, 1,347, F. M. Bieton, 27th June, New York 8th March, Petroleum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 CHAMBER, American ship, 1,706, J. W. Holmes, 14th May, New York 30th Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 COLONY, German ship, 1,428, F. Stover, 20th May, Singapore 19th May, Ballast.—Melchers & Co.  
 ERLKONIG, Chinese bark, 457, Optima Examination hulk, Stonewater's Island.—Chinese Customs.  
 F. P. LITCHFIELD, American ship, 1,041, Young, 21st June, New York 15th Feb., Petroleum.—Arnold, Karberg.  
 IRIS, British schooner, 205, Chalmers, 15th June, Hamilton Pool 7th May, Sandalwood.—Stamess & Co.  
 JOHN MCLEOD, British ship, 1,505, Henderson, 9th June, from Praia da Real, Ballast.—Captain.  
 MABEL TAYLOR, British steamer, 1,203, C. E. Dukes, 1st June, New York 28th Dec., Kerosene Oil.—Hewitt & Co.  
 MCCLAVIN, American ship, 1,343, Frank L. Baker, 21st May, New York 3rd January, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 NICOTIA, British bark, 524, T. Norris, 28th June, Bangkok 24th June, General.—Widener & Co.  
 P. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,103, N. W. Blanchard, 15th June, New York 21st February, Oil.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.  
 STERLING, American ship, 1,653, Geo. W. Goodwin, 20th June, New York 16th Dec., Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 WM. G. DAVIS, American ship, Lymann, 23rd June, New York 3rd April, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## Intimations.

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 CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.  
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 RECON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLORY.  
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